

with the tooth belong to the genus *Pterorhytis* Conrad (long called *Cerostoma*) and those without a tooth have had various names applied to them from *Ocinebra* to *Pteropurpura*. Of the allied species *M. californicus* has scaly spirals of three sizes, ending in sharply pointed channelled recurved varical digitations; *M. triulatus* Sowerby has dark brown and white color bands, the shoulder of the whorls excavated, the large posterior digitation of the varices curved toward the apex of the shell, and the varix has no anterior sulcus next the canal. *M. carpenteri* Dall, is nearly smooth; thinner than the others, and with no knobs between the varices on the whorls. All have similar opercula of muricoid type.

A NEW LAMPSILIS FROM ARKANSAS.

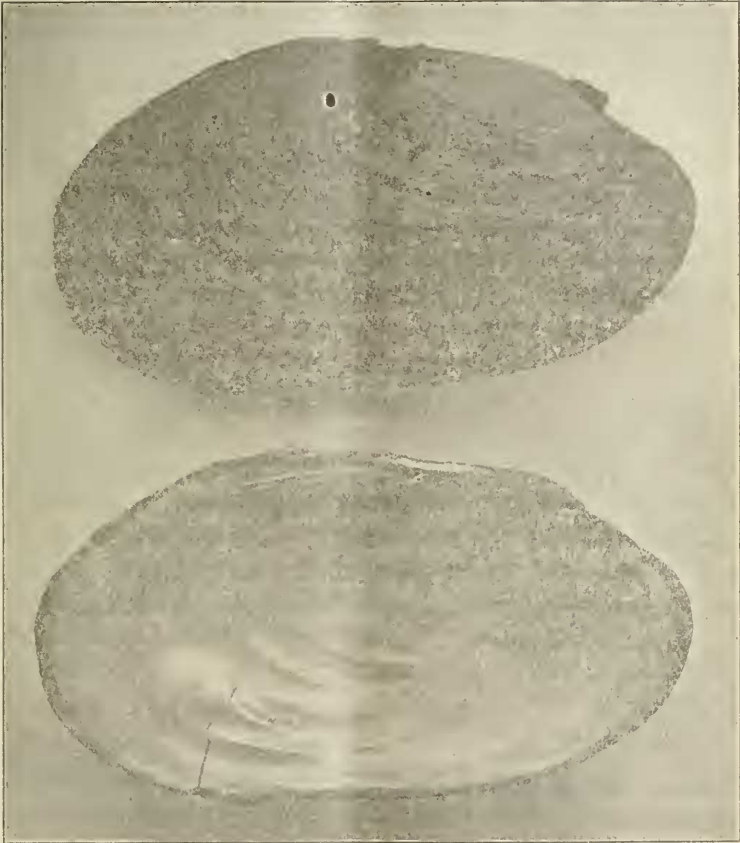
BY JAMES H. FERRISS.

Lampsilis Simpsoni.

Shell sub-solid, elongated, slightly obovate, narrowed in front, and rather evenly rounded at both ends, somewhat inflated, having the greatest diameter at the middle and gradually tapering each way to the ends, feebly gaping at the anterior base and behind, beaks rather low but distinct, their sculpture consisting of ill defined, irregular subnodulous corrugations; epidermis well developed, in the young specimens projecting beyond the shell all around, slightly concentrically wrinkled, and showing the rough irregular growth lines; tawny with green rays and coppery beaks in the young, brownish or blackish in the old state; posterior ridge well marked in the earlier stages of growth. Hinge line evenly curved; pseudo cardinals reduced to mere stumpy vestiges; there are two feeble, remote laterals in the left valve and one in the right; epidermal matter folded in along the hinge line; anterior cicatrices rather deep, irregular; posterior cicatrices shallow; nacre shaded violet, bluish and coppery, iridescent behind. Length 95, height 50, diameter 32 millimeters. Spring River, Hardy, Arkansas.

This specimen seems to stand between *Lampsilis tenuissimus* and *L. gracilis*. The former is more compressed, has a stronger posterior ridge, is pointed behind, and is inflated at or just behind the center of the base, and gaps more decidedly behind. It has something the form of certain specimens of *L. gracilis*, but is more elongated and

straighter on the basal line. Three specimens were obtained, one adult, which is probably a male, and two young shells. The latter are very different from young *gracilis*, having the epidermis well projected around the border of the shell, and the outlines of the adult state.



To help commemorate the memory of one who has given nearly a life work towards perfecting the history of the humble clam, I name this in honor of Chas. T. Simpson of the National Museum. Types in my own collection.